

Intimation.

EYE-SIGHT.

NOTICE.

M. R. N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician, of LONDON and CALCUTTA, may be consulted for SPECTACLES at the HONGKONG HOTEL (Room No. 139).

FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.

A great proportion of cataracts and diseases affecting those advancing in life occur to those having some deficiency in the construction of the eye, the many years of "Eye Strain" ending in serious forms of disease. Glasses specially adapted in youth to those requiring them save and preserve the sight.

Constantly recurring headaches, spells of dimness when reading, weak eyes, the letters running together, any of these symptoms indicate a deficiency in the form of the eye requiring Glasses only to correct and cure.

Mr. LAZARUS supplies his SPECTACLES only after testing the sight.

ADVICE FREE.

HONGKONG HOTEL,
(Room No. 139).

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1896. [1697]

Today's
Advertisements.

DENTON E. PETERSON, D.D.S.,
6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong.

D. R. PETERSON wishes to announce that he is prepared to receive PATIENTS at his HONGKONG OFFICE from this date.

The Coast Ports will be visited as usual.
Hongkong, 25th November, 1896. [1821]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAIWANFOO.

THE Company's Steamship

"THALES."

Captain Douglas, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 25th November, 1896. [1821]



NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

JAPAN-AUSTRALIA LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE.

(Under Mail Contract.)

FOR THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship

"TOKIO MARU"

will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 25th December, at Noon.

This Steamer is fitted with Superior Passenger Accommodation and carries a duly qualified Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1896. [1825]



NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

JAPAN-BOMBAY LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE.

(Under Mail Contract.)

FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

(Calling at TATTORIN on the homeward voyage.)

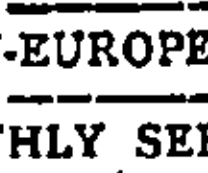
THE Company's Steamship

"HIROSHIMA MARU."

Captain C. Anderson, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 18th December, at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1896. [1826]



NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

JAPAN-EUROPE LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE.

FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Company's Steamship

"YAMAGUCHI MARU."

Captain Allen, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 19th December, at Noon, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1896. [1739]

JAVA, CHINA, JAPAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

UNDER MANAGEMENT OF THE ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION COMPANY OF NETHERLANDS INDIA

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

(Subject to Alterations.)

JAVA, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, AMOY, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, JAVA.

FROM HONGKONG.

S.S. *Germank*..... To JAVA..... Dec.
S.S. *Castell*..... To JAPAN..... Dec.
S.S. *Castell*..... To JAPAN..... January.
S.S. *Federat*..... To JAPAN..... January.

General Agents for China & Japan, LAUREN, WEGENER & Co.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1896. [1828]

Today's
Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"NANYANG."

Captain Th. Lehmann, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 26th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.,
Hongkong, 25th November, 1896. [1824]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship

"KALGAN."

Captain Clegg, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th November, 1896. [1821]

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.

SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

GINGER ALE.

SARSAPARILLA.

RASPBERRYADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are made under the constant supervision of a duly qualified English Chemist and will bear comparison with the best English Manufactures.

Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MEN'S and other Large Consumers.

Any complaints should be addressed to the Manager.

Hongkong, 25th Nov. 1896. [1827]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be forwarded to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the free discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE & SPIRITS.

ALL these are selected by our London House, bought direct at first hand, imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus saving all intermediate profits, and enabling us to supply the best growths at MODERATE PRICES.

PRICE LISTS, with Full Details, to be had on Application.

PORT after removal should be rested a month before use. When required for drinking at once it should be ordered to be decanted at the DISPENSARY before being sent out.

SHERRY.—Excellent Dinner and After Dinner Wines of very superior Vintages. All are true Xeres Wines.

CLARET.—Our Clarets, including the lowest Piced, are guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the grape and are not artificially made from raisins and currants, as is generally the case with Cheap Wines.

BRANDY.—All our Brandy is guaranteed to be pure COGNAC, the difference in price being merely a question of age and vintage.

WHISKY.—All our Whisky is of excellent quality and of greater age than most brands in the market. The SCOTCH WHISKY marked "E" is universally popular, and is pronounced by the best local connoisseurs to be superior to any other brand in the Hongkong market.

We only guarantee our WINE & SPIRITS to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1896. [1828]

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1896.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The report of the Directors of the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company for the half-year ending 30th June was circulated amongst shareholders shortly before the last mail left England. It can only be regarded by shareholders as a highly satisfactory statement of the Company's affairs, while to those who take an interest in the agitation recently started in the Far East to induce the United Companies to bring their demands within the bounds of reason and fair play it will be exceedingly interesting, for it not only shows that the gross receipts have greatly increased, but that the Directors admit the Agreement with the Great Northern Co. and Chinese Telegraph Administration was "ratified by all the interested Governments on the 31st July last and was brought into operation the following day."

It is stated in the report that certain reductions in rates between India and China, Japan, etc., will come in force on 1st January next, while other reductions of through rates agreed upon at the International Telegraph Conference recently held at Buda-pesth will take effect from 1st July, 1897. The Directors say the immediate effect of these reductions "will undoubtedly be a falling off of revenue, but they hope that in time the loss will be diminished by increase of business." That the loss will be made good by an expansion of traffic no sensible man will doubt for one moment; for if the high tariff was not calculated to restrict business the various Chambers of Commerce would not have troubled themselves to call special meetings to consider the action of the Companies and protest against their extortionate demands.

The report of the E. E. A. & C. Company, now under notice, sets forth that the gross receipts, including Government subsidies, amounted during the six months ending 30th June to £113,914, against £264,138 for the corresponding half-year of 1895. The working expenses, including £19,916 for cost of repairs to cables and expenses of ships, absorb £87,236, against £95,254 for the corresponding period of 1895, leaving a balance of £226,658. From this is deducted £4,028 for Income-tax, £20,000 transferred to the fire insurance fund, £31,895 for interest on debentures, debenture stock, and contribution to sinking fund, leaving £170,735 as the net profit for the half-year. Two quarterly interim dividends of 1½ per cent. each, amounting to £62,500, have been paid for the half-year, leaving £108,235, of which £75,000 has been transferred to the general reserve fund, and the balance of £33,235 is carried forward. The working of the Australasian tariff arrangement for the fifth year of guarantee, ended April 30th last, resulted in the guaranteed figure being again exceeded, this being due to the heavy gold mining traffic with Western Australia during the past year. Stress is laid on the point that the Agreement, above mentioned, settles "the troublesome question of exchange." The United Companies have made a great fuss about the "troublesome question of exchange," so much so in fact that one is tempted to ask whether the Cable Companies are the only concerns that are inconvenienced by the vagaries of the disappearing dollar?

REUTERS'S MESSAGE.

ONCE BITTEN, TWICE SHY!

LONDON, November 23rd.

Russia has rejected the French proposal to establish an international control over Turkish finance similar to the system in vogue in Egypt.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Alacrity* left for Singapore this morning.

THE Colts will play the Royal Artillery at cricket on Saturday, at Happy Valley.

A JAPANESE paper reports that kerosene oil springs have been discovered near Kobe.

THE London papers received by the French mail yesterday are full of glowing accounts of the celebration of the ninety-first anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar, on the 21st ult.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Nethercole Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:

Rifle Brigade "Fra Diavolo" Co., £150.

THE adjourned inquest on the school-boy Tong Wing was resumed to-day at the Magistrate's. The mother of deceased said he had told her at Macao that the third master beat him on the head with a *kanon*, or stick. A school-boy and two amahs said that deceased had fallen and hurt his head and knee when jumping from some tables. The inquest was adjourned till 2.15 p.m. to-morrow.

THREE weeks ago some of the members of the French Commercial Mission returned to Chungking from the Tibetan frontier and reported that frontier as greatly disturbed. They heard that a Russian armed party was coming in force from somewhere at the back of Kassa. Chinese advisers report seven months of the misadventure across the frontier are fighting with the Tibetans and wool caravans consequently not coming forward.

MR. MIDZUNO, President of the Former Administrative Office, being about to be transferred to another post, Mr. Nakamura Motoo, a member of the House of Peers (late Governor of Gumma Ken) will, according to the *Japan Mail*, succeed to that office.

THE leading article in the October number of the *Navy League Journal*, just to hand, is by Admiral Sir Vesey Hamilton, G.C.B., who writes a most able and interesting article on the battle of Trafalgar, introducing interesting references to the death of Nelson, his noble deeds and heroic end.

TO-MORROW afternoon on the Happy Valley the Hongkong Football Club will play the Hongkong Colts. Kick-off at 4.30 p.m. sharp. The Club team will be composed of—W. Macbeth, goal; J. R. Gillinham and H. Penckney, backs; H. W. Slade, A. J. R. Greene, R. A., and W. H. Payne-Brown, R. M. L. T. *Adversus*; E. C. Rowcroft, H. K. R., F. B. Deacon, P. G. Davies, R. A., P. G. Anderson, H. K. R., and A. D. H. Grayson, R. A., forwards.

THE annual general meeting of the Hongkong Smoking Club was held in the City Hall yesterday afternoon, Mr. E. W. Mitchell presided. The report for the past year was adopted and the accounts passed, and the following Committee elected:—Capt. Tannard R.N., Messrs G. P. Lamont, J. Meier, R. T. Wright, W. S. Frowd, R.N., G. A. Caldwell, E. W. Malland, and E. W. Mitchell. Mr. W. S. Frowd, R.N. was elected Hon. Secretary of the Club for the ensuing season.

MR. DEMETRIUS Boulger is known as an authority on the Far East and as the author of a history of China. He was a friend of General "Chinese" Gordon, and he has now written a biography of that distinguished soldier. The work is in two handsome volumes, has a variety of illustrations, and has been published by Mr. Fisher Unwin to whom we are indebted for advance copies. Miss Danlop, General Gordon's niece and literary executrix, has helped Mr. Boulger in no slight measure. She has enabled him to verify the facts of Gordon's career from unpublished materials, and to include matter which is new. The biography treats of Gordon as a soldier and statesman, others having written on the religious phases of his character. We shall review this interesting work in an early issue.

News was received at Plymouth on the 22nd ult. of the terrible experiences of Her Majesty's cruiser *Talbot* while en route from Plymouth to Halifax. It appears that she encountered a terrific gale and that a few hours after leaving Plymouth the main topmast carried away with the main mast-head semaphore, weighing 15 cwt. As it crashed through the rigging it just missed Capt. Gamble, who had a few seconds before moved from the exact spot where it made its mark on the deck. There was then a lull in the stormy weather for two days, followed by a howling hurricane, which struck the vessel with enormous force, laying her over on her beam ends for several seconds. For nine hours the vessel was heeled, during which time the starboard life-boat was torn out of the davits, the port life-boat was smashed into match-wood, while the Captain's cutter was so damaged as to be altogether beyond redemption. Happily none of the crew were seriously injured.

THE shipping world has lost one of its members whose name as the head of a large shipowning firm must be known throughout the world, Sir Edward Bates, founder of the firm of Edward Bates & Sons, shipowners and merchants, Liverpool, and for many years M.P. for Plymouth. He died at his residence, Manydown Park, near Basingstoke, on the 17th ultimo, in his eightieth year. In his earlier years Mr. Bates spent, says *fairplay*, some time in commercial pursuits in India acquiring the experience which enabled him while still a young man to establish and develop so successfully his Liverpool business. Probably the main factor in his success was his early recognition of the valuable results to be obtained from the use of iron instead of wood in shipbuilding. Upwards of forty years ago, while most shipowners were adding wood vessels to their fleets, Mr. Bates, then carrying on business under his sole name, had already discarded wooden and built vessels of iron. The old *Dows*, *Gangadhar Khatiwala*, *Ondowry*, *Ellen Bates*, *Flying Venus* and others, as well as the *trigate-like* large iron ship *Bates Family*, are called to memory by the older frequenters of the Liverpool Docks as the wonders of the days when they were built. As a merchant Mr. Bates frequently owned the cargoes of wheat, rice, and other produce brought home by his vessels. The "early sixties" saw an immense development of iron shipbuilding, and at this time Mr. Bates greatly enlarged his fleet by building a considerable number of full-sized vessels. He leaves an immense fortune—the result of patient perseverance in well doing.

MEMORANDA.

TO-MORROW, 26th November.

American mail due.

A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., pay an interim dividend, on account of 1896, of 50 cents per share, to-day.

FRIDAY, 27th November.

4 to 6 and 8.30 to 11.45 p.m.—Elite Skating Rink, at Victoria Hall, Duddell Street.

SATURDAY, 28th November.

Indian mail due.

11.45 a.m.—Auction of household furniture, &c., at No. 3, Magdalen Terrace, Magdalen Gap, by Mr. G. F. Lamont.

Non-Statutory meeting of the Dairy Farm Co. at the Depot.

SUNDAY, 29th November.

American mail due.

A NON-COM. ADRIFF.

MIGHT HAVE KNOWN IN TRACKED, BUT DIDN'T.

Some queer adventures befall strangers in these wild regions occasionally, and one of them has just happened to a gallant Non-Com. of the West Yanks. On arrival here the red coats "chummed up" with their khaki-clad comrades-in-arms of the R.B., and the latter, like the good fellows they all are, gave them lots of what the Yankies call "polaters."

Our hero of the West Yanks was told about the varied pleasures of a ride to Bay View and, having leave a few nights since, he determined to seize the opportunity and "do" Bay View.

The journey down was made in a ricksha and when the "swaddy" had gone what seemed to him a fair distance he saw a large building by the wayside, which he at once conjectured was none other than Host Osborne's hotel. The coolie was "man-man-ed" and, alighting, the gallant Non-Com. entered the building, finding his way into a very cosy and well lighted room. His call of "boy" soon brought an attendant and the inevitable whisky and soda were produced in a twinkling. A little later a gentleman entered the room, and the soldier at once struck up an acquaintance with him. Among other things the "red coat" expatiated upon the exquisite furnishing of the room. "Why, Sir, I've seen nothing finer since I left home. Look at the furniture and the pictures," and so on. The new comer was pressed to "try something," and after further talk about the comfort of the place, the "son of Mars" remarked that there did not seem to be much business doing. He was informed that, on the contrary, business was very good. So the game went on until the warrior proceeded to hand the "boy" money for the drinks. Then, to his horror, he newly made friend informed him that "this is a private house and not a hotel. The soldier, who had just before been playing on a piano in the room, was staggered by this intelligence and he was only brought round with another "swaddy" when the worthy host was introduced, who at once made the visitor feel at home and assured him he'd get a cordial welcome whenever he happened along that way again.

The explanation is simple. The Non-Com. had mistaken a well known factory below Mr. Osborne's popular hotel for the far-famed Bay View and the affable stranger was a caller who thought the other was likewise a casual guest.

The story, which had so pleasant an ending, recalls poor Goldsmith's "She stoops to conquer" and a similar adventure once fell to the lot of a well known Englishman of letters. No harm was done, and, save for the unlimited chaffing of his comrades, the Non-Com. probably will have little reason to regret his first ricksha ride to Bay View. On the contrary, the only danger is that he may do it again, for he had free drinks, a splendid steam on a fifty-guinea grand, cigars of the best quality ad lib., and a friendly arm to help him into his fish two-wheeler when the opus was over!

THE SHANGHAI MUNICIPALITY AS A BANKING INSTITUTION.

SHANGHAI, November 20th.

The proposal of the seven members of the Municipal Council, supported by a number of landowners, to issue dollar notes in the name of the Municipality is certainly a step forward in municipal government. We are also inclined to regard it as a desirable step, but the finally of such a policy, whether wise or the reverse, has yet to be demonstrated. A like experiment has never yet been tried in civic government, so far as we can ascertain offhand, the nearest approach in such a direction being the issue of notes by the old Hanse towns of Germany in times of war. It is noteworthy that the requisition for the special meeting of landowners of Shanghai called to authorize the issue is not signed by the cautious Chairman of the Council, but it is not likely that such an important step would be taken if his ideas were not fully in consonance with the proposition. There is no doubt that by the expedient proposed the Municipality will be able to raise a very considerable amount of money without interest, for it will be easy enough to issue notes to the value of three or four or even five lakhs of dollars against bullion to the value of two or three lakhs, free of interest. The Council would, of course, have to go into the market beforehand as buyers for the amount of silver which it requires to deposit against the note issue, and from enquiries we have instituted we have no doubt that the Council can get a lakh or two at very moderate interest from the "big bank" or any other financial institution upon the securities which it can at present offer, over and above present hypothecations, so that presuming it can raise say two lakhs at 6 per cent. and issue four lakhs of dollar notes at par, it will be really able to handle four lakhs at three per cent. interest, or lakhs at 6. That the notes guaranteed by the Shanghai Municipality will be readily accepted, we have no doubt. The limitation of the issue of the two banks that have powers of note issue is constantly felt as a hardship and a disadvantage, as it is almost impossible to-day to obtain banknotes to any appreciable amount on account of the tricks of the parasitical *comprador* class, who get hold of every note possible so as to reduce the circulation of paper which interferes seriously with their favourite dollar juggling tricks by which the *compradors* rob the unsophisticated foreigner and the wily native alike at every deal. The main point to our mind to be considered is the figure to which the issue should be limited. It is clear that it should not be too extensive, but should be rather small at first and gradually increased if necessary. The Chinese ratepayers are sure to take to the proposed issue, as *Kewpie's* credit is deservedly of the highest in their eyes, but it will rather startle financiers and reformers of civic administration at home to find the Model Republic of Shanghai taking the lead in such an important direction, which is almost communistic in its tendency. It is certainly a lesson in liberality to find the idea supported by the leading bankers, but we must not carry the principle too far, or we shall drift into the untenable position of some of those ideal American communities which live by taking in such others' washing, selling light, draining pipes, baths, paving, ice-chests, &c., and now banking are quite enough for the municipal shop to look after. We cannot progress publicly much more without encroaching upon the rights of private enterprise. Meantime while all this progress is being made by our Municipal government we note a disposition in some quarters to deny the Municipality the simplest right of polling, in the matter of arrest. We certainly are either going too fast or we are not, but we are behind the spirit of the age. But whatever it may be, we welcome every suggestion which tends to strengthen the hands and to exalt and secure the status of the Municipality as distinguished from the paralyzing tendency of *Comptroller* government, and we consider the step now proposed is a commendable one in every aspect from which it may be viewed.—*China Gazette*.

THE SUN YAT SEN INCIDENT.

LONDON, October 23rd.

Extraordinary rumours have been in circulation within the past few days as to the kidnapping and imprisonment of a prominent Chinese gentleman at the Chinese Legation in London. In November last, as our readers will be aware, the Chinese Government obtained information of a conspiracy to seize the Viceroy at Canton. Suspicion was aroused, and fifteen of the leaders were arrested and deported. Others made their escape, and one gentleman, named Sun Yat Sen, a medical man well known in Hongkong, went to America, and subsequently came to London. On Saturday, 10th inst., it appears he went out, but did not return to his lodgings, and it was stated that he had been kidnapped and taken to the Chinese Legation. Another story is that, thinking himself secure from arrest in the streets of London, he was suddenly seized by two Chinamen and pushed inside the building, where he is now detained. The prisoner found means to convey the fact of his detention to some English friends who had known him in Hongkong, and these gentlemen immediately interested themselves on his behalf. The Foreign Office and Scotland Yard were apprised of the facts, and it is stated that detectives from Scotland Yard are watching the Legation premises with a view to preventing his removal. The prisoner's friends alleged that a ship had been specially chartered to convey him out of the country.

INTERVIEW WITH SIR HALLIDAY MACARTNEY.

A Press representative had an interview with Sir Halliday Macartney, Secretary to the Chinese Ambassador, late last evening, at the Midland Railway Hotel, Sir Halliday had not at that time seen the printed statements in connection with the arrest of Sun Yat Sen, and on the facts being related to him, said, "Yes, there is such a man." Asked whether the account was correct, he replied, "No, it is altogether erroneous. There is not one iota of truth in the statement that he was inveigled, pushed, or enticed in any way into the Chinese Legation. We never cast hands upon him, or used force in the least degree." Did he then enter the Legation of his own accord? "Yes, he came on more than one occasion." "He any attempt been made to get him out of the country?" "No, none whatever. He is a Chinese subject, arrested in Chinese territory, and a question of International Law now arises." The interview continued:—

Is he a Chinese subject?—He is a Chinaman and a Chinese subject, but he is not a native of Canton.

There is a rumour, Sir Halliday, that the Chinese officials made an attempt to remove what I suppose I may call your prisoner from the Legation, and get him aboard a ship.—This is entirely baseless. There has been no attempt to get him out of the Legation whatever.

Of course you are aware that the Legation is being carefully watched by detectives?—Of that I know nothing.

Portland-place, and was there accosted by two Chinamen, with whom he got into conversation. He did not suppose that they were connected with the Chinese Legation, otherwise he would have been on his guard. The Chinamen finally invited him into "their lodgings" to partake of refreshment and Sun Yat Sen accepted the hospitality. The "lodgings" proved to be the Chinese Legation. As soon as he had set his foot within the door he was seized and hurried into an upstairs room, where he has been confined under lock and key ever since. The door is not only locked, but is guarded by servants of the Legation, and the window of the room has been firmly secured down and barred. The man who superintended the operations was an English-speaking official of the Legation. "I," said the doctor friend, "the British people do not move the authorities to compel the release of the prisoner, he may lose his life. Sun Yat Sen himself fears that he will be poisoned. So strong is this fear that he does not trust himself to eat any but the very plainest food supplied to him, and he takes even that with daily increasing misgivings." According to the doctor, Sun Yat Sen is a British subject, having been born in Hongkong, but this is by no means certain. He is about thirty years of age, and a fully qualified doctor, having obtained a Diploma from a Medical College of Europe. There is little reason to doubt that he got mixed up in some conspiracy.

It is stated that the Chinese Minister repudiates the suggestion that Sun Yat Sen is a British subject. According to the Chinese authorities, he was not born in Hongkong, and, though well known in that colony, was never naturalized. His connections with the authorities at Canton, and the fact that he was a member of the Chinese Legation, are the only reasons why he succeeded in making good his escape to America. While in Washington his movements were closely followed by spies acting on behalf of the Chinese Minister. His arrival in England was duly noted by the Legation officials, and it is stated that on more than one occasion before he was detained he visited the Legation. Sun Yat Sen is declared to be a most intelligent and enlightened Chinaman, whose education has been carried out chiefly on European lines, and he is said to have made many influential friends during the time he has been in London. The question of International Law, which the Chinese Ambassador is determined to fight out with the British Government, is a very delicate one. By a statute passed in the reign of Queen Anne it is maintained that a foreign consulate, legation, or embassy is foreign territory. No writ of attachment or *habeas corpus* can be served on a representative of a foreign monarch or Government, and the only law in force in such a building is that of the country represented by the Minister. The question of the removal of a person from the premises of a consulate is, therefore, a most complicated and delicate one, and it is understood that the real reason why no attachment has been made to remove Sun Yat Sen is the fear that he will be immediately captured by the police, and that any further legal proceedings would be fruitless. The Chinese Minister is understood to maintain that the case of Sun Yat Sen is analogous to that of Sun Yat Sen.

Yesterday an application was made on Sun Yat Sen's behalf to the Judge in Chambers, but the Central News is informed that his lordship stated his inability to interfere in the case. The same view is understood to prevail at Whitehall and at Scotland Yard.—L. & C. Express.

WHAT THE "STANDARD" THINKS.

The Standard in the course of some comment on the case says:—The case put forward by Sir Halliday Macartney is that Sun Yat Sen had several times visited the premises of the Legation on his own account, and that it was on one of these occasions that he was seized by the authorities. If this view is right, we shall have to credit a conspirator who had fled from Chinese soil to the United States, and know that he carried his life in his hands, with an abnormal degree of simplicity. "He came to spy on us," is one of the explanations suggested by the officials. That is, on the face of it, an absurdity. The story told by his friends is that he was seized just outside the Legation and forcibly carried inside. If such is proved to be the case, the British Government have a clear right and duty to demand his release, and should it be the law that no writ of *habeas corpus* can be issued with regard to a person outside our jurisdiction, it would devolve on the Foreign Office to insist upon his extradition. No doctrine as to the extra-territorial qualities of an Embassy or Legation would cover a case of kidnapping. But even if it were shown that the arrest had not been wrongfully carried out, nice questions would arise as to the future position of the prisoner. One thing is clear. Any inquisitorial method of examination, while he remains within our shores. The opinion of Englishmen would not allow the technical fiction, that the house of a Foreign Representative is part of the territory of the State by which he is accredited to us, to be stretched to such monstrous lengths. It would be impossible to maintain diplomatic relations with a Power which set up so exorbitant a claim. Nor should we permit Sun Yat Sen, if captured by fraud or force, to be conveyed out of the United Kingdom. We trust that no attempt will be made to carry out an enterprise that would cause the gravest kind of unpleasantness between the two Governments.

As will be remembered, probably, Lord Salisbury demanded and obtained promptly the release of Sun Yat Sen.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

STARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."—Sir, I notice in your last night's issue that you call attention to the "Star" Ferry Co.'s new launch *Shan Ho*, and you exclaim—"Surely the stars are not all exhausted!" Might I suggest a few to the proprietors of this popular line of steam packets. There is a "Star of the East," "Twinkling Star," "Pole Star," and even a "Falling Star," as well as a "Shooting Star." And then we have the "stars" of the stage, but the latter of course don't come into our only astronomical category. But why not get our worthy astronomer to search the heavens for a new star and thereby get hold of something original and so amuse all who revel in STAR-LIGHT.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1896.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM.

The Right Rev. L. M. Pizzoli begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the following donations for the Home for the Aged and Infirm:—
H. B. Pollock, Esq., £25
Ho Tung, Esq., £20
E. W. Mitchell, Esq., £20
N. M. & Co., £10
H. M. S. Remell, Esq., £10
"Fra Diavolo" Performance, £50
through Mr. A. Coffin
Previously acknowledged, £3,484.15
Total to date, £3,539.15

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before His Lordship Dr. J. W. Carrington, C.M.G., Chief Justice.)

November 25th.

ALLEGED SERIOUS ASSAULT ON AN EX-EXCISE OFFICER.

The hearing of the case against Wong San, Ko Kum, and Yeung Fat, before the Court yesterday charged with having thrown powdered arsenic in the eyes of Pang On, was proceeded with at 10 o'clock this morning. Mr. Robinson appearing on behalf of the Crown and Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., for the defence.

Lok Hong, the first witness, said that the complainant was his uncle on the mother's side. He saw him at about 2.30 p.m. on September 26 at his (witness's) residence, Wingchong St. Complainant gave him a letter to take home and then he left, witness following him along the Praya. Near the entrance of Wingchong St. a man seized complainant's hand; then another man with some "medicine" in his hand came up and put it into complainant's eyes. Three men took part in the assault and complainant cried out "Save life." He found it was his uncle when he got home. He helped the complainant up, and then went for a chemist for him. On returning witness saw complainant leave the Sing Lun shop, at the entrance to Wingchong St. Complainant's face was clean and he told witness a man in the shop had given him water to wash with. Complainant went off in the chair by himself and told witness he could see a little. The stuff on complainant's face was red; he told witness it was medicine and that he felt a pain in his eyes. The three defendants were the persons who assaulted his uncle. He had seen the first prisoner before September 26th, but not the others. He had seen the first prisoner at the Optum Farm. Complainant had engaged witness as an informer for the Optum Farm in the year before last and he left this year. Complainant paid witness his wages.

To Mr. Francis—Witness was 23 years of age and had been living in Hongkong 13 years. His uncle left his house about 3 p.m. on 26th Sept. While at witness's house he was giving witness a lecture about business, not about informing of opium smuggling. Witness was going home on 26th Sept. and told his uncle he was going to Hongkong he said, and he had made a similar statement at the Magistrate's. He told him he was going to Hongkong. At the Magistrate's he did not say he did not tell his uncle where he was going nor did he say his uncle came to ask where he was going. The original depositions were here handed in at counsel's request and portions referring to the above statements were read to witness. In the house he told complainant he was going to Hongkong.

To his Lordship—It was so long ago since he gave his evidence at the Magistrate's that he could not remember whether he said there that his uncle did not know he was going away.

To Mr. Francis—He was in the Court all day yesterday and after the Court rose his uncle told him of it, but that was all. No one had mentioned to him the evidence given yesterday. At the time of the assault he knew it was his uncle who was seized at once. Witness did not go near his uncle until the men had run away, as he (witness) could not fight with two men. When he reached his uncle he was on his knees and his face was covered by his arms. One of the men remained by the complainant till witness spoke and then he ran away. That was the second prisoner. He did not see the men before the assault. The man who used the medicine put his hand over complainant's eyes. He did not notice the men before the assault. The second defendant was in front of complainant and witness told the Magistrate he met his uncle face to face, when he seized his right hand. The third prisoner who had complainant's left hand seized him from behind. Witness was present at the time and it all with his own eyes. Witness was about six paces off when the powder was used on his uncle. Did not hear the second and third prisoners say anything, but he did hear the first prisoner say "I want to take you to the life." He also said "You conspired with the Commissioner of Customs and seized some chests of my goods." That was before he removed his hand from complainant's face. It was after the powder was used that his uncle called out "Save life." When he was pushed down he also cried out "Snatching things," meaning that he was being robbed. His uncle showed him his ring, which had partly been pulled off. Witness went to Hongkong on the 26th Sept. to receive an important letter from his mother, a vegetable garden having it for him. The letter-carrier had spoken with the Imperial Maritime Customs, and he had never engaged in the smuggling of opium. He had acted as an informer, not for the Optum Farm, but for his uncle, who looked after the Farmer's interests. After further cross-examination witness was examined by his Lordship.

To his Lordship—At present he was engaged as a lemonade maker. Nobody came to the help of his uncle. He (witness) was nervous and confused and did not notice if there were many people in the street. His mother sent the letter, but he did not know if she wrote it.

Inspector Whitchell said he was on duty at the Central Police Station, being in charge of the charge-room on September 26th. Complainant came there in the afternoon and said some words that he thought were in his eyes and blinded him. He was very excited and spoke English fluently. There were considerable quantities of a reddish gray powder on his face, ear, and neck and witness collected the stuff in paper. Took complainant to the tap and his eyes were badly inflamed. Witness helped him bathe them. He afterwards gave witness the names of the people who assaulted him, and said a friend was with him at the time.

To Mr. Francis—Had known complainant for 10 years. He left the police on June 1st, 1894.

For a Chinaman he spoke English very well. The powder covered complainant's face on the right as far as the ear. Complainant was perspiring freely and his face did not look as if it were lately washed. The powder witness got was not from the eye or the cheek, but from the face and eyebrow. Complainant said he told witness he did not know why he was assaulted and did not say anything about an attempt to steal his diamond ring. The general state of the Praya at or about 3 p.m. was a crowded one, more especially as all the steamers were always on duty at the Hankow wharf when steamers were due to arrive or were leaving. From the wharf gateway to Wingchong Street was about 100 yards, and the street was westward of the gate. Complainant said that one of his assailants stayed at a boarding house on the Praya, and the others he said lived in Jervois Street. The three prisoners were brought in at about 4.30. There were always plenty of chairs and sickbays about the wharf entrance and there was little necessity for sending to Wellington Street for one.

To Mr. Robinson—The police and detectives were principally outside the wharf. The complainant made no charge whatever of robbery when at the station and he did not suggest that he had done anything to offend the prisoners. Witness sent detectives out with complainant to arrest the defendants and enquire where they were. Complainant was badly inflamed and seemed to be very sore. Complainant said nothing about having washed his face before he came to the station. The front of his jacket was wet with drops of water. Sealed the powder up and sent it to Mr. Brown, the Government analyst. The paper (produced) was what he wrapped the powder in, and the powder (produced) appeared to be the same. The first hearing of this case at the Magistrate's was on September 28th and 29th and then it was taken on the 30th October, after other hearings, the committing being on the 30th.

To his Lordship—Complainant made no formal charge at the station. Witness could not see any powder in his eyes. If complainant had only wiped his eyes, that would not have taken the powder off his cheek. Could only recollect the name Yang Fat mentioned by complainant. Witness asked complainant was the object of the assault robbery and he said he did not know.

Frank Brown, Government analyst, deposed to having received a package from Inspector Whitchell on September 30th. The powder in the package was chemically examined by witness, who recognized it in Court. He found that the powder contained arsenic to the extent of 62.49 per cent. It was in a coarse powder of Chinese native arsenical ore. The arsenic was white.

To his Lordship—There was some moisture and organic matter in the powder.

Tang Kin deposed to having given Pang On a wooden basin of water in which to wash his face on the afternoon of September 26. He was now present on a subpoena.

To his Lordship—Complainant was only a little time in the shop and witness did not notice how he dried his face. Witness's master was not in the shop at the time.

On Chung P.C. No. 202, gave evidence that he went out with P.C. 181 and complainant on September 26th to look for certain people. They first went to the Praya and a boarding house in Wingchong St. There the third prisoner was pointed out by complainant and arrested. Prisoner said when arrested "I had nothing to do with the matter; I passed by and happened to knock his head." After visiting two opium shops they went to one No. 97, Jervois St., where complainant pointed out the two other prisoners. On being arrested they said they had nothing to do with the matter and were willing to go to the station.

P.C. 181 (Lui Kwai Chuan) deposed to having made enquiries in Wingchong St. about the assault on 26th. He told of complainant getting water to wash his face, but no other information was obtained.

This closed the case for the prosecution and Mr. Francis said he had no witnesses to call. Mr. Robinson, in addressing the jury, said that as the defence had called no witnesses he would not detain them long. They had to consider what had been suggested by the defence. From the questions put to the witnesses they might be able to gather the suggestions put forward by the learned judge. The suggestion divided the case into two categories. One suggestion being that there was no assault at all, and that the inflammation of the eyes was self-produced for the purpose of bringing a false charge against these three men. That seemed to him one of the two suggestions suggested. The other line of defence was this:—That there was an assault, but it was not by these men, and not on account of any ill-feeling or revenge, but simply for the purpose of robbery. Regarding the first line of defence, he said they had heard the evidence of complainant and his nephew and it was for the jury to consider whether there was any way in which they gave their evidence that was such an assault; whether under severe cross-examination the complainant appeared a man who had been injured by somebody and whether or not he acted in the box as a man speaking the truth when he said these men did this. They had also to consider whether his demeanour was that of one making a story up, and wavering and weakening under cross-examination. If a witness came simply with a fabricated story the jury would be able to judge not only by the words but by the demeanour of the plaintiff if he was speaking as one who had been attacked or as one who had wilfully inflicted injuries on himself and had come there falsely to say some one else had done it. The complainant's evidence was supported by that of his nephew, and it was again for the jury to consider whether he spoke as one telling the truth or as one who had come there to put up with a fabricated story. As the motive for the assault Complainant said it was clearly not robbery, and if no injury was done where was the motive for bringing a charge against any one? They had heard a great deal about the complainant being a Customs informer, but not a word of evidence had been given to prove that he was one. He failed to see why he should want to charge these three men if no assault had been committed. Complainant knew the men and had told the court how he knew them, and all that had been brought out by his learned friend went to show that the defendants had a strong motive in assaulting him, but it did not show that he had any motive in charging them with an assault they did not commit. Suppose this was an assault committed by some roughs who had come down from Canton by the steamer, would not robbery be in the jury's mind at once as the motive? If so, how came it that the complainant was not robbed at the time? He seemed to know that if robbery were the motive it should be conducted at such a place, at such a time and with so little result. Nothing was alleged to have been taken. The second defendant was said to have had an inclination for complainant's ring. Having committed the assault from motives of revenge he might have taken the opportunity of trying to get the ring as an opportunity offered. There was no evidence at all to show there was any concrete action as to the robbery. When at the charge room it never occurred to the plaintiff to charge the men

with robbery, and it did not occur to the nephew that robbery was the object. Although there was attack with a mutual purpose the jury was not asked to show that robbery was its motive. Why should the complainant charge these three men with the commission of this offence? Was there an adequate motive for him doing so falsely? They had done him no injury and he had suffered nothing from them previously. This went to support the theory that the object of the assault was revenge, and that the complainant knew too much about them. Not only had he done them an injury but he had it in his power to do them a further injury by stopping their smuggling, and he was a danger they feared. Actuated by a sense of injury through the seizure of their box of opium and a fear of what was to come, these men had a motive to put him out of the way by blinding or terrorizing him. (He complainant) was in receipt of a pension of \$150 per day in Hongkong they could see that his smuggling knowledge was dangerous and was to be got rid of by blinding or terrorizing him. That was a very strong motive and the case that complainant said against the defendants. It was clear that he knew them well, and if anybody could well know them it was this man. The complainant had no difficulty in recognizing the men and there was no reason why he should have any. The whole course of the cross-examination showed the strongest reason why these men should want to get rid of the complainant, and the evidence-in-chief showed they were well known to each other. The defendant knew complainant was going to Canton on the 27th September and on the 28th they acted accordingly. In corroboration of the complainant's evidence they had that of the Inspector. The only part of the evidence uncorroborated was that complainant had said to the Inspector that he did not know the reason for the assault. It was then pointed out that when the defendants, opium was seized complainant was at Canton and knew nothing of it; therefore, he could say with a clear conscience that he knew no reason for the assault. As to the lack of witnesses Counsel said bystanders were not willing to come and tell about what was not their business. He asked the jury to consider the evidence as a whole, and if there was any doubt in their minds the defendants were entitled to the benefit of it.

Mr. Francis said the three counts in the indictment referred to the same offence in different degrees of criminality. He then explained the counts and said the jury had to come to some definite conclusion before they found the prisoners guilty on any one of the counts even the smallest. They had to be satisfied beyond doubt that the plaintiff was assaulted at the time and place named, and they had to be satisfied beyond doubt that the three defendants were the persons who assaulted him. If the man was assaulted and the evidence clearly showed that the assault was committed by the three defendants, the Crown had to show that they were the persons who assaulted him. It was possible the man was assaulted, but it was a different thing when he asked them to punish some one instead of punishing the three men who were charged. His evidence and made different statements, and the jury had to consider the evidence as a whole, and if there was any doubt in their minds the defendants were entitled to the benefit of it.

Mr. James Jones proposed a cordial vote of thanks to the Director and Staff for their able management of the Bank's affairs. Lieut. Colonel Nowell seconded the vote of thanks, which on being put to the meeting was carried by acclamation, and the proceedings thereupon terminated.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China was held on 21st October at the Cannon-street Hotel, London. Mr. J. Howard Gwyther presided. The object of the meeting was to declare an interim dividend for the half-year ended June 30th at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

The Chairman said he was presiding on this occasion by the grace of his colleagues and, he trusted, with their approval. He had been emboldened to assume the position by the recollection of sixty-four meetings at which he had presided, and his predecessors in office sympathetically, not only when the sun shone, but also when the clouds were threatening. They had always been reasonable, and never looked for the imitable at the hands of those to whom their interests were entrusted. As they were aware, their business to-day was limited to the declaration of an *ad interim* dividend for the six months ended June 30th last, but before submitting a resolution to that effect for their approval he would explain that the bank was pursuing the even tenor of its way, and there were no salient points in its history for the period under review. Profits had been increasingly difficult to make, besides having to contend with unexpected and considerable variation in the gold price of silver which had occurred from week to week, nay, almost from day to day. They had had to face greater competition. For example, in Bombay, where five exchange banks would be more than ample for the actual needs of the commercial community, there were nine. Not only were margins narrower, but managers were tempted to embark upon illegitimate ventures in despite of not finding sufficient remuneration in how *ad hoc* transactions. In the Farther East there had been an abnormal depression in the export trade, the demands of war there had been succeeded by the spirit of discord in the Levant and across the Atlantic, and men had wisely narrowed their commitments until they saw more clearly the outcome of the Ottoman Question, and knew the result of the Presidential election in America. The war between China and Japan had produced a lasting injury to the former. The indemnity of about £40,000,000 had compelled the alienation of revenues which might otherwise have been available for the construction of railways and other industrial enterprises. Japan was spending three-quarters of that amount in the purchase of ironclads and war material, instead of utilizing the money for the reduction of her national debt. They might therefore fairly say that, apart from untold misery and wholesale sacrifice of life, the vanquished had been greatly impoverished, and the victors had laid the foundation of increased yearly burdens for the upkeep of their augmented army and navy. As regards the immediate future, they looked for increased activity in the Republics, candidates for the victory. Stocks of raw products were unusually low in the United States, and with confidence restored there would probably be a wholesome activity in the China and Japan produce markets. India unfortunately had at present a black outlook owing to the short rainfall. They would hope that the peril would be averted by timely showers, but they must face the fact that the central and North-west provinces. No doubt Lancashire would suffer from these unfortunate predicaments, as there would be a lessened demand for cotton yarn. When breadstuffs were greatly enhanced in value. He concluded by moving the declaration of an *ad interim* dividend for the half year at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

Mr. W. Patterson seconded the resolution, which was agreed to. Mr. James Jones proposed a cordial vote of thanks to the Director and Staff for their able management of the Bank's affairs. Lieut. Colonel Nowell seconded the vote of thanks, which on being put to the meeting was carried by acclamation, and the proceedings thereupon terminated.

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Amusement.

ELITE SKATING RINK

LATE VICTORIA HALL, DUDELL STREET.

Under the Patronage of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR WILLIAM ROBINSON, K.C.M.G.

GRAND OPENING

FRIDAY, the 27th November, 1896.

Afternoon Sessions from 4 to 6 P.M.
Evening Sessions from 8.30 to 11.45 P.M.

Prices—Skates and Admission \$1.50
Admission 50

The HONGKONG REGIMENT BAND will be in attendance.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NIGHTS

EVERY WEDNESDAY

Intimations.

CHOICE SELECTION OF SWEETS.

"Reviving Sweets repair the Mind's Decay."—POPE.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE CREAMS.

A Large Variety in FANCY BOXES, at Popular Prices.

PASCAL'S GOLDEN MALTEX.
CHOCOLATE PISTACHE. MARRONS GLACES.
AMANDES GRILLES. NOUGAT AUX FRUITS. XTALIZED STRAWBERRIES.
JORDAN ALMONDS. BON-BONS FINS.
&c. &c.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMES,
Various Odours.

WATKINS & CO.,

APOTHECARIES' HALL, 65, Queen's Road Central.

THE WORLD RENOWNED

FRENCH CORSETS
C. P. A LA SIRENE

Established 1839, PARIS.

Beware of Spurious Imitations

Only genuine if Labelled and Stamped

C. P. à la Sirène.

APPLY TO MESSRS. DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.

Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

SETTING UP OF DISTILLERIES
Rice—Corn—Sugar—etc.
PRODUCTION OF EXTRA-NEUTRAL ALCOHOLS

SETTING UP OF
Liquors Factories—Preserves Factories
Laboratories of Druggists—Essences Factories
STEAM KITCHENS
EGROT & GRANGE, rue Mathis, PARIS

Apply to Messrs. DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Hong Kong.

DO YOU LOSE FLESH?

This is one of the very first steps of disease. It is a warning note. It cannot afford to grow thin. Flesh is strength. If you lose it, your blood becomes depleted, and Consumption, Scrofula, Anæmia, or some other wasting disease will follow.

Scott's Emulsion

A palatable nourishment that assists in forming healthy flesh. It enriches the blood, and overcomes the weak, emaciated tendencies which loss of flesh denotes. It gives vitality.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and the Empire of China—WATKINS & Co., Hongkong

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND on Account of the Year 1896, at the Rate of FIFTY CENTS per SHARE (or FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital of the Company), will be PAYABLE at the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANK, HONGKONG, on and after the 26th instant, on WARRANTS to be obtained from the Under-Registered. Local Shareholders are requested to apply at the COMPANY'S OFFICE for their WARRANTS.

The DIVIDEND will also be PAYABLE at the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANK, SHANGHAI, on presentation of WARRANTS there, on and after the same date.

The REGISTER of SHARES will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, until SATURDAY, the 28th instant, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order,
A. H. MANCILL,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1896. [172]

NOTICE.

PASTRY. PASTRY.
I BEG to inform my CUSTOMERS and the PUBLIC that from this date I will have Every Morning a FRESH SUPPLY of—
AFTERNOON TEA CAKES,
AFTERDINNER CAKES,
SPONGE CAKES,
CHOUX A LA CREME,
PATIS DE CHARTRES,
CHOCOLATE CAKES,
&c., &c.

Confectioned by a FIRST-CLASS FRENCH PASTRY-COOK.

ORDERS for SPECIAL CAKES will be EXECUTED at the SHORTEST NOTICE.

Speciality for BALLS or SOIREES.

A Trial earnestly Solicited.

G. GIRAULT,
6, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 26th November, 1896. [1800]

NOTICE.

BRAULION M. CONCEPTION will NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS contracted by his Son JOHN M. CONCEPTION, aged 18 years.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1896. [1688]

JUST LANDED.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of PINE-APPLE BRAND AUSTRALIAN HAMS and BACON at 45 Cents a lb.

Also
A FRESH LOT of ANGLO-SWISS MILK.
H. RUTTONJEE,
15, D'Arny Street,
Hongkong, 20th November, 1896. [1803]

NOTICE.

THE Underigned is now prepared to execute TATTOOING in newly invented colours, viz., GREEN, YELLOW, PURPLE, &c. Gentlemen desiring to be TATTOOED in their own Residences please to send Order which will be promptly attended to.

D. NOMA,
PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER,
14, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1896. [1815]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.
THE Company's Steamship

"NAMO,"
Captain Hall, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 26th instant, at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 25th November, 1896. [1810]

"WARRACK" LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR NAGASAKI AND KOBE.
THE Steamship

"CROMARTY,"
Captain Duncan, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 26th instant, at Noon, instead of as previously advertised.
For Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 25th November, 1896. [1780]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SHANGHAI.
THE Company's Steamship

"KALGAN,"
Captain Clew, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 26th instant, at 3 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 24th November, 1896. [1811]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship

"BENVORLICH,"
Captain Clark, will be despatched as above on or about the 26th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 27th November, 1896. [1784]

"MILBURN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.
THE Steamship

"PORT ADELAIDE,"
Morgan, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at Daylight, instead of as previously advertised.
For Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1896. [1766]

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
To follow the S.S. *Asiatic*.

"CLAVERHILL,"
Captain L. Wigley, will be despatched for the above Port on or about the 27th November.
For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1896. [1670]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.
THE Company's Steamship

"KUTSANG,"
Captain Geo. Payne, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 21st November, 1896. [1815]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SINGAPORE, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.
THE Company's Steamship

"SHANTUNG,"
Captain Frampton, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 24th November, 1896. [1793]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
THE Company's Steamship

"TAIYUAN,"
Captain Nelson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P.M.
The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the Supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage.

A daily qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.
For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1896. [1812]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship

"ULYSSES,"
Captain Brown, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 28th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1896. [1794]

SAILING VESSELS.
FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/4 A. I. L. 3/4 m. American Ship

"WILLIAM H. SMITH,"
Wilson, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 19th October, 1896. [1611]

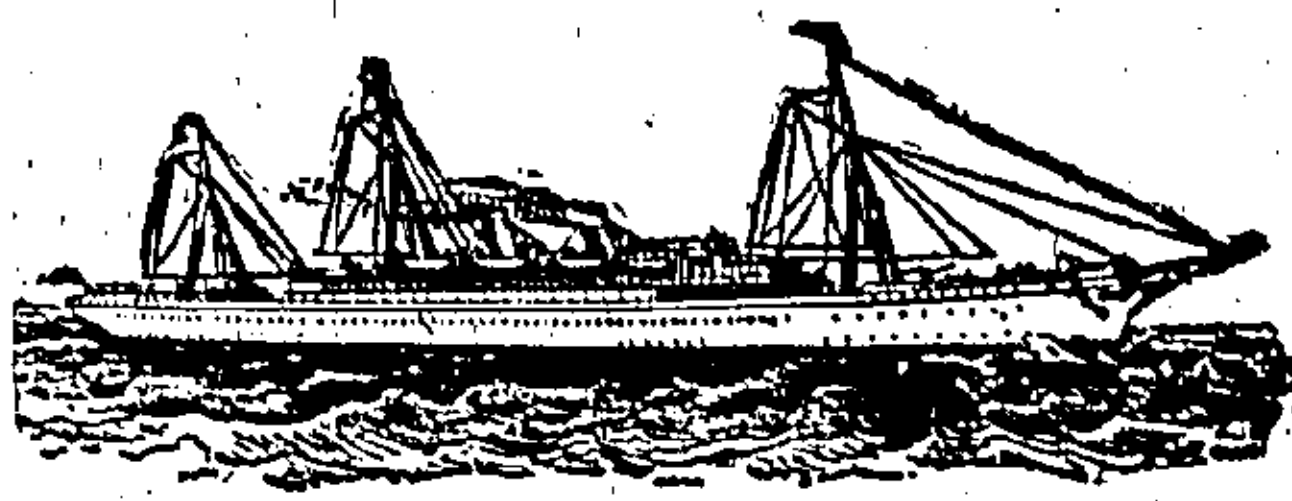
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE 100 At British Ship

"CLAN MACFARLANE,"
Templeton, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 9th October, 1896. [1775]

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE

1896.



1896.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)
Twin Screw Steamships—4,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. Geo. A. Lee, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 23rd December.
EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 20th January, 1897.
EMPRESS OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 17th February, '97.

THE magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal ports and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates. Good for 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

CIRCULAR PACIFIC TOUR TICKETS Hongkong to Vancouver, Vancouver to Sydney, Australia, via Honolulu, and Sydney to Hongkong via Brisbane and Torres Straits, Good for 9 months, £100.

The attractive features of this Company's route, embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition) and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unequalled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Packer's Street. [3]

Hongkong, 25th November, 1896.

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
City of Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) Wednesday, 2nd Dec., at Daylight.
City of Rio de Janeiro (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) Saturday, 19th Dec., at Noon.

City of Peking (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) Thursday, 7th Jan., at Noon, 1897.

City of Yokohama (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) Tuesday, 23rd Dec., at Noon.

City of Yokohama (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) Saturday, 16th Jan., at Noon, 1897.

THE Company's Steamship

"COPTIC" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU, on THURSDAY, the 10th December, 1896, at Noon.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates, and particulars of the various Routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.
Hongkong, 24th November, 1896. [1]

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
SOAP MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAUEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND,
HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES
&c., &c.

Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM
and
P. O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

AT
REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1896. [160]

Mails.

NORTHERN PACIFIC
STEAMSHIP AND RAILWAY
COMPANIES:

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN.
THE attention of Passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this Line to the Pacific Coast and the Interior and EASTERN CITIES of the UNITED STATES and CANADA and to EUROPE.

HONGKONG TO LONDON \$400.
Excellent accommodation. First-class Table, DOCTOR and STEWARDESSE carried.

HONGKONG TO NEW YORK \$350.
The Railroad travelling is second to none on the American Continent. Magnificent Scenery of the ROCKY and CASCADE MOUNTAINS. The YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK route. Passengers to EUROPE may proceed by one of the first class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.

HONGKONG TO TACOMA \$225.
Rates of Passage to other Ports on application. Special rates allowed to members of Government Services.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Tacoma 1,240 | Tuesday | Dec. 8.
Victoria 1,167 | Tuesday | Dec. 29.
Olympia 1,268 | Tuesday | Jan. 19.
Bismarck 1,501 | Tuesday | Feb. 9.
Tacoma 1,240 | Tuesday | Mar. 2.

THE Steamship

"TACOMA,"
Captain T. A. Whistler, R.N.R., sailing at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 8th December, will proceed to VICTORIA, (B.C.), and TACOMA, (Wash.), via SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canadian and United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of the Freight Agent, Northern Pacific Railroad, Tacoma, Wash.

Parcels must be sent to our Office (with address marked in full) by 5 P.M., on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1896.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG.

PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS:

ALSA, LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Sachsen Wednesday | 9th Dec.
Bayern Tuesday | 5th Jan.
Prins Heinrich Tuesday | 2nd Feb.
Preussien Tuesday | 2nd March.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of Dec., 1896, at 9 A.M., the Company's Steamship "SACHSEN," Capt. H. Sapper, with MAILES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon on Monday, the 9th Dec. Cargo and Specie will be received on board until 5 P.M. on Tuesday, the 8th Dec., and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon on TUESDAY, the 8th Dec. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess. Linen can be washed on board.

For further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1896. [1743]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, LONDON AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BAYAT, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"RAVENNA,"
Captain E. Sweet, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port for BOMBAY, &c., on THURSDAY, the 2nd December, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

This steamer connects at Bombay with the S.S. *Carthage*, leaving that Port on the 26th Dec., for London direct.

Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars apply to H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1896. [143]

Printed and Published by CHESNEY DUNCAN at No. 6, Packer's Street, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.EYE
FLUID

THE BEST
DISINFECTANT

AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY ITS USE.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Rack Buildings.